

EDMONTON DAILY BULLETIN
DAILY—Delivered in the City, 84 per year; by mail, per year, 85; delivered through city post office, 86 per year.

SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscription per year, 41; subscription in the United States, 52; delivered through city post office, 52 per year; subscription strictly in advance.
BULLETIN CO., LTD.
 BUNCAR MARSHALL, Manager.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1936.

THE FALL FAIR.

The Exhibition Association assumes that a fall fair will be held in Edmonton early in October. The announcement will be received with gratification by all who have desired to see an annual display of the matured products of the farm and garden and who recognize the value of such display, both as an educator of our own people and as an object lesson to the stranger. It is now about ten years since a fall fair was held in Edmonton. The other residents will recall the splendid displays which have, from that time attested annually the fertility of our soil and the favorableness of our climate. Since that time neither farmers nor citizens have seen a comprehensive collection of the fruits of the earth. As a result neither the citizen nor even the farmer has an accurate idea of what is being grown in the country. We have lost the education such annual displays would have given ourselves and the beneficial results they would have produced abroad.

The record of the Association is assurance that so far as they are concerned nothing will be left undone to make the fall fair a success. Suitable prizes will be offered, and an advertising campaign carried on. But the real success must depend on the exhibitor. If he realizes that the fair will be a success, it not, it cannot be other than a failure. And as the permanent benefits will accrue largely to the exhibitor, it should be to his interest to make the exhibition one in reality as well as in name.

The more so, because the resumption of the fall fair must be regarded as something of an experiment. If this venture is successful the fair will not become an annual event. If it is not successful, it will be very difficult, if even possible, to have it continued. If a fall fair would be beneficial to the farmers, the gardeners, the artists, the producers generally, it is to them to say to go by examining the buildings with exhibits of all manner of produce. Unless this is done, the conclusion will necessarily be that the enterprise lacks the sympathy of those who it is designed to largely benefit, and without their sympathy it cannot be continued and would have little reason for being continued.

The time to plan exhibits for the fair is now. It will not be enough that we have a good display. We should have the best display practicable. If the fair is advertised as it should be it will be attended by thousands of people from abroad, people who contemplate coming here to live but who wish first to see some practical demonstration of the country they can produce. By then the exhibition will be taken as the best we can do and according as it is creditable or otherwise it will influence their decision to leave residents of Alberta or to go elsewhere. In holding the fair we are putting the country on trial before the world. It is for us to see that the country's case is properly presented.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

New Brunswick Conservatives expressed their views of Mr. Borden's "civil service reform" suggestion in a striking and impressive manner a few days ago. The Albert County Association held a convention and passed a resolution calling on Premier Hazen to fire every civil servant engaged by the late government and fill the offices with true blues. A peculiar manner variety of banishing partyanship from the civil service.

The Whitley Government has been in power in Ontario for four years. A significant feature of the term of office has been the widespread mortality among officials appointed by the former Government, and the inevitable appointment of active party workers to the vacated positions. So persistent and conspicuous has been the practice that even the Toronto News could not stretch its wide charity for the Provincial Administration sufficiently to stifle its consternation, protest and criticism on this score.

The late of Liberal office holders in Manitoba is historical. When Mr. Roblin came into power a large number for their dish and respect the remainder were speedily let out. If there remains in that Province a civil servant of leanings toward Liberalism he lives on his position to the fact that his weakness has not been discovered, or that his position is too poor to excite envy.

In British Columbia the advent of the party system was signalled by the advent of the partisan election. In none of these Provinces is there a proposal to abolish the party patronage system, much less a disposition to voluntarily abandon its practice.

For seventeen years the party Mr. Borden headed directed the policy of Canada and his chief counselors to direct the party's course. Never in those years did a proposal emanate from that party to adopt a non-party system of appointments nor abandon the consistent practice of selecting only political friends.

Oppositions are a political convenience that the Opposition learned the evils of the "spoils system" only when they became an Opposition and abandoned hope of becoming in the near future. But whether Mr. Borden's method will be adopted or not, it is the fact that the appointments are made only from among themselves. When the making of appointments no longer then they become deeply convinced of the iniquity of the practice.

That the patronage system, when abused, has evils, is true. That some measure will be adopted for mitigation in the near future, but whether Mr. Borden's method will be adopted or not, it is the fact that the appointments are made only from among themselves. When the making of appointments no longer then they become deeply convinced of the iniquity of the practice.

RUN THEM OUT.

The City Council did well to endorse the Commissioners and the police in routing out the undesirable residents of the northern portion of the city, even in face of a largely signed petition against molesting them. This petition, needless to say, was not signed by the residents of Norwood. They petitioned for removal, and in the nature of things they are the people entitled to the final word. A City Council which acquiesced in making an illegal nuisance in that section of the city would be unworthy the office, though they did it at the request of the other sections. The proper owners and residents of Norwood have rights as taxpayers and citizens, quite as great and quite as precious as those of any other residents of the city, and quite as fully entitled to the protection of the civic government. For anyone not a resident of Norwood to propose to perpetrate the conditions against which those residents are protesting savors very strongly of premeditation. They are entitled to the conditions that prevail generally in the city if they want them, and they declare very emphatically that they want them. The duty of the authorities is beyond a shadow.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Replying to a question of Mr. Hazen, the Minister of the Interior gave the following table showing the total immigration into Canada by years from 1906:

1906	16,335
1907	21,716
1908	31,599
1909	44,541
1910 (to June 30th)	23,995
1910-01	47,419
1911-02	69,179
1912-03	126,261
1913-04	130,331
1914-05	146,356
1915-06	119,054
1916-07 (nine months)	124,067
1917-08 (nine months)	23,253

THE "INDEPENDENT" JOURNAL.
 Toronto Globe-The calm judicialness and impartiality of the "Independent" strikes the beholder with amazement.

"And still the wonder grew, That one small head could carry all he knew."

These reflections arise from two statements appearing in the Toronto News on different days with regard to the "independence" of the Whitley government and the Laurier govern-

ment, respectively. On the former the News commented as follows in its issue of March 10:

"When the provincial treasurer comes to deliver his budget speech next week he will have to justify a considerable increase in the estimate for the current year. But the defence of growing expenditures in a new and progressive country should not be easily a difficult task. The province is in its infancy so far as industrial development is concerned. The spending of the north country brings with it the disclosure of hitherto unknown natural resources. The population increases, and with it the need of additional expenditures for education and the extension of government and judicial machinery. While the era of expansion continues, Ontario may quite possibly witness large expenditures."

Could intelligibility and amiability further go? Provincial Treasurer Matheson tried to go on spending more money, and the province will cause him on the ground that this is "a growing and progressive province." It is the voice of a loving father who takes up the notes and I O U's of his spendthrift son with the philosophy remark that boys will be boys. But how different when he turns his eyes toward Ottawa. There are evidently no sons of his. They too have been increasing their expenditures, but have not left their fathers in the lurch. They are secured with a cash-on-hand note.

In opposition, the Liberal leaders "faced with alarm" the rapid increase of expenditures over the last five years of Liberal rule the expenditures have been increased from forty-two or three millions to over eighty millions. And still the course is upward. It was not long ago that the Liberal government was reckless waste and a deal of money. It has been said that the Liberal government has been "flushed with the inner working of the departments, and with a special knowledge the methods of the spending authorities, that the annual cost of administration has been increased by ten millions without loss of efficiency or neglect of any genuine public work." Mr. Fiddling has kept his hand on the brakes. He has not in a plain instrument in the hands of the spendthrifts.

There are no necessary charges, those for Mr. Fiddling, brought for Colonel Matheson. It would probably be equally true, though say "the defence of growing expenditures in a new and progressive country should not be easily a difficult task." If this can be said in the one case why not in the other? The provincial expenditure, leaving the government in the hands of the Liberal government, has increased from \$5,200,000 in 1905 to \$7,142,400 in 1906. If this increase of almost 40 per cent. in three years is wholly and unquestionably excusable, it would have found a good reason for its increase in the "progressive" years. If the province has grown, has the Dominion been standing still? Everyone knows that the growth of the Dominion in all that calls for expenditure has probably been years. If the province has grown, the Dominion should not be the first to extract credit. It has not been found reasons quite as easily for the expenditures of the Dominion should start a little abate. And the expenditure of their expenditure, and this innocent cost never, see Treasurer Matheson grow red with his efforts to express his abhorrence of the extravagance of Mr. Borden and other wackbags of the treasury when the Liberals held the reins. And in three years he increases their expenditures by 45 per cent., and is charged on his account by an "independent" journalist? The mind of the "independent" is fearfully and wonderfully made. It possesses all understanding.

ROCKEFELLER FINDS A HAVEN.

Like Augusta because he is not treated as a "Mormon Devil." Augusta, Ga., March 27—John D. Rockefeller likes Augusta and says he will come back next year. The character of his treatment here is the point that has pleased the oil king most, for Mr. Rockefeller's secretary expressed it. "He has not been treated here as a burned devil, but as a human being or a gentleman."

During the week that he has spent here the oil magnate has passed most of his days playing golf and touring the country in his big electric automobile. Mr. Rockefeller will leave Augusta Monday for Richmond, Va., where he will remain a week or ten days. From Richmond he will go to Hot Springs, Va., for a month or six weeks, and then that city will proceed to New York. Mr. Rockefeller's party secretary is stationed on one of the great Pullmans of the Atlantic Coast Line, Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, little Miss Mathilde McCormick and Private Secretary John Hafner will be in the party. Prominent among the men with whom Mr. Rockefeller has been in contact while in Major Rolle's city are Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the New York City Police, and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the New York City Police, and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the New York City Police.

Committed Suicide. Farmington, Mo., March 28.—W. H. Kestman, 62, a well-known resident of Missouri, committed suicide today by hanging in the state hospital for insane.

"Jaggers" pure wool Spring and Summer underwear; light, well made, durable, sold at fixed moderate prices in Great Britain throughout Canada. Retail dealer: 316 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, 286 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

There's no economy in buying cheap salt. At present prices WINDSOR SALT costs no more than imported salt. It is pure and never fails.



Pure and Wholesome

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25c. a Pound

Public Notice

The report in the daily papers, originating in the East, that THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO., had sold out to Lever Bros., is entirely untrue.

We have not sold out to any concern, but are still making ROYAL CROWN SOAP and WITCH HAZEL TOILET SOAP at the same place we made it for twenty years—corner of King and Henry Streets, Winnipeg—and we expect to be making it for many years to come.

We will continue to manufacture ROYAL CROWN SOAP and WITCH HAZEL TOILET SOAP by the special processes and from the special formulas that have made them best fitted for successful and economical use with the hard water of this country.

SAVE YOUR WRAPPERS FOR VALUABLE PREMIUMS

The Royal Crown, Ltd.
 Winnipeg

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24.80	By Edm. Daily 21.00, Arr. Winnipeg 2nd day 11.00. First Class Sleeping and Dining Car Service.	41.35

SHORT LINE—QUICKEST TIME

Single Fare	EDMONTON—REGINA	Return Fare
15.30	By Edm. except Sat. 21.00, Arr. Regina, except Sun. 18.10. First Class Sleeping and Dining Car Service.	25.50

CITY TICKET OFFICE
 115 JASPER AVENUE EAST, EDMONTON
 TELEPHONE 525

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It is equally as fine an interior decoration for the home. Specially designed and effective results are obtainable at a very reasonable cost. And Alabastine is a permanent coating. Will not rub off, crack or fade. Unlike wall paper, it contains no asbestos, mouldy paste, or any substance injurious to health. When applied according to our simple directions, Alabastine cements up all crevices, affords no hiding place for breeding germs for insect pests, or germs of contagious disease. The most sanitary and healthful wall coating in existence. Write for our handsome book, "Homes, Healthy and Beautiful," which contains many interesting new suggestions and colored illustrations on interior decoration. Mailed free on request.

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NEW
SPRING DRESS GOODS
 AT HUDSON'S BAY STORES

We consider ourselves very fortunate this year in being able to start our Dress Goods Opening with such an elaborate display of new weaves and shades. This stock embodies all the newest and most up-to-date materials of the season.

Such a magnificent display of Dress Goods has never been seen in Edmonton before, and we are sure the prices were never so low. We lay our Dress Goods direct from the English manufacturers and we are therefore able to sell at much lower prices than in the ordinary way.

Apart from this fact, these English goods are the most reliable and the best in the world.

Here are a Few of Our Leading Lines

Chiffon Broadcloths—48 in. wide, all wool and guaranteed not to spot or shrink, in Cardinal, Maroon, Light Navy, Dark Navy, Fawn, Tan, Brown, Copenhagen Blue, Reseda, Olive, Moss Green, Myrtle Green, Grey, Old Rose and Black. Sold everywhere at \$2.00. Our price **\$1.75**.

English and Scotch Tweeds—We are showing a large stock of these goods in Light Spring Weaves at, per yard, **65c., 75c. and \$1.00**.

Another lot of English Tweed Suitings in dress lengths only. Every yard guaranteed. On sale at, per yard, **\$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00**.

Panama Cloths—In Tan, Brown, Cardinal, Green, Navy and Black. Guaranteed all wool. Per yard, **65c. and 75c.**

Lustres—45 inches wide, in Grey, Brown, Navy and Black, all wool, at **35c.** per yard. This is very special. Other lines at **50c., 75c. and \$1.00**. Nothing better for children's wear.

We are also displaying a very choice range of Wool Voiles, Silk Voiles, Crepe de Chine, Etoffes Cashmires, Poplins, Serges and fancy weaves in all the latest shades of the season.

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 COMPANY**

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 BREAD USE

CAPITOL FLOUR

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

LIME

Just arrived, a Car of Grey Building
 Lime and White Plastering Lime from
 Kanawha. Leave your orders early.

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\$40,000,000.00 FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

The Gigantic Undertaking in the West This Year of the Grand Trunk Pacific, The Canadian Pacific, The Canadian Northern and The Great Northern—Information Gathered by a Special Staff Correspondent of the Manitoba Free Press.

The current year will be marked by no other railway construction. Not only will the total mileage put under operation be large, but among the lines which will be completed will be several of much consequence. The direct line of the Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Edmonton will be the first to be completed, and will be the most direct line of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the same city. The former will have, as a result of the year's operations, a double track on a portion of this through line to Edmonton, although the two tracks will be at some distance from each other, one being the old Northwestern line, running through Yorkton and Shellbrook, and the other being via the Pleasant Hills branch, the two uniting at Lacombe station. There will thus be afforded two new main lines between Winnipeg and Edmonton, with a partial double track on one of the two. To match this great development and to make provision for the rapidly increasing traffic, the doubling of the Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Fort William will be brought to a successful termination.

Year powerful corporations will be to make the year memorable in the railway construction work of the country, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern all sharing in the enterprise. The work of the latter company will, however, be confined to the completion of the work which is already in hand, and no new mileage will be constructed.

be built up amounting to 23 miles. Further west in contractors Saskatchewan the line from Weyburn to Stoughton will be brought to completion. The distance across country between these two lines is 40 miles. The expense of the company in connecting the two lines is to afford a means of getting the grain from the Soo line eastward to the city of Winnipeg without ascending it, over the heavy grades, which are found on the line running east from Estevan. All the wheat from the Soo line will be sent by this new route to Winnipeg this fall.

In Northern Saskatchewan, work will be resumed on the Shebo extension, and this line will be built into Lacombe, which will be the most direct route, and the other being via the Pleasant Hills branch, the two uniting at Lacombe station. There will thus be afforded two new main lines between Winnipeg and Edmonton, with a partial double track on one of the two. To match this great development and to make provision for the rapidly increasing traffic, the doubling of the Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Fort William will be brought to a successful termination.

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the lake. On the line running north-west track was laid last year, and there were several miles under operation previously. On the line from Regina to Prince Albert it will be necessary to do much work in the way of betterment. Last season a new dump was built in one place to a length of eight and one-half miles. This dump is now ready for use.

The entire new work of the C.N.R. during last season amounted to 20 miles, and it is possible that work to the same extent may be undertaken this year. In any case, there is an immense amount to be done in the way of betterment of existing tracks and the completion of the lines which were originated last year.

On the Grand Trunk Pacific steel will be laid between Winnipeg and Portage for a distance of about forty-five miles, thus completing the line between the two points. The gap in the track will be closed by the present section of the track in the Touchwood hills and the present section of the line from Portage to Winnipeg will be closed, giving a connected line from Winnipeg to Saskatoon, over which ballasting trains can be operated at once. All of this work will be done as soon as the season opens.

On several branches no grading was done during 1907, but no steel laid, and this work will necessarily be done during the coming summer. A branch line from Saskatoon in the direction of Moose Lake and the Great Northern will be laid in that vicinity was begun, and the grading was completed for a distance of twenty-five miles. This steel will be laid, and further construction work is regarded as a certainty during the coming

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ent and Foley River, and Larson will probably complete the construction of a line two hundred miles long, running from the head of the lakes in a northwesterly direction to the main line of the National Transcontinental. Almost 2,000 men are engaged in the work of the contract of J. D. McArthur at the present time, and during the summer there will be about 10,000 engaged.

On the Great Northern.

On the Great Northern, construction and betterment work was carried on last season in Manitoba on the lines running from Neely, N.D., to Portage, from Wadena to Morden, and from St. John, N.D., to Brandon. No announcement has as yet been made regarding any new work to be undertaken by the company in the province this year. The total mileage so far constructed amounted to 173 miles, as follows: Neely to Portage, 78 miles; Wadena to Morden, 23 miles; St. John to Brandon, 72 miles.

In the far west, the Great Northern is gradually extending the line in southern British Columbia, and is now operating a train to Keremeos. This line will be pushed westward along the banks of the Similkameen river this season, and the Canadian cities of the coast will without doubt be eventually reached by this route.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

The following summary will indicate briefly the railway construction 415 miles in all, of which one-half mile is said to be fully complete, on part of which the grading has been done, with a large proportion of the work finished.

This section is an interesting one, owing to the fact that the larger portion of it is along the shore of the ocean and the river, but it is expected that the work involved could be completed in a comparatively short time. The value of the contract is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000.

On the city of J. D. McArthur will be engaged in the completion of 247 miles of the National Transcontinental.

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On the Canadian Northern.

On the Canadian Northern, construction and betterment work was carried on last season in Manitoba on the lines running from Neely, N.D., to Portage, from Wadena to Morden, and from St. John, N.D., to Brandon. No announcement has as yet been made regarding any new work to be undertaken by the company in the province this year. The total mileage so far constructed amounted to 173 miles, as follows: Neely to Portage, 78 miles; Wadena to Morden, 23 miles; St. John to Brandon, 72 miles.

as much work will be done this year as last and suggest the following as a probable list of the undertakings of the year.

1. The completion of work on the Brandon-Regina branch.

2. Ballasting on the extension of the line from Rosbush to Hudson Bay, and the possible extension of the line to the northwest in accordance with the plans of the company as already fully outlined.

3. Betterment of the line to the Pacific coast, and the extension of the line in the direction of the Hudson Bay.

4. Track-laying on the line from Saskatoon to Grouse Lake, and the possible extension of the line to the northwest in accordance with the plans of the company as already fully outlined.

5. Track-laying on the line running from Delton to the main line in Carleton Place, twenty-five miles.

6. Track-laying and further grading on the Oak Point line, about fifteen miles.

7. Track-laying and ballasting on the Oakland extension, along the western side of Lake Manitoba.

8. G.T.P. and National Transcontinental.

1. The completion of the line from Portage to Winnipeg, fifty-five miles.

2. The closing of the gap, a line between Portage and Saskatoon.

3. Grading and track-laying all the way from Saskatoon to Edmonton.

4. Grading operations on the line from Port Arthur to the point of junction with the main line, about thirty miles.

5. Grading operations on the line for one hundred miles, between Port Arthur and the point of junction with the main line, about thirty miles.

6. The completion by the G.T.P. of the line from Port Arthur to the point of junction with the main line, about thirty miles.

7. The continuance by J. D. McArthur of the line from Winnipeg to the termination of his contract. On this line alone it is expected that at least eight thousand men will be employed during the season.

8. Work on the terminals in and about Winnipeg.

On the Great Northern.

1. The extension of the Similkameen, between Grand Forks and Pelly, line westward toward Winnipeg.

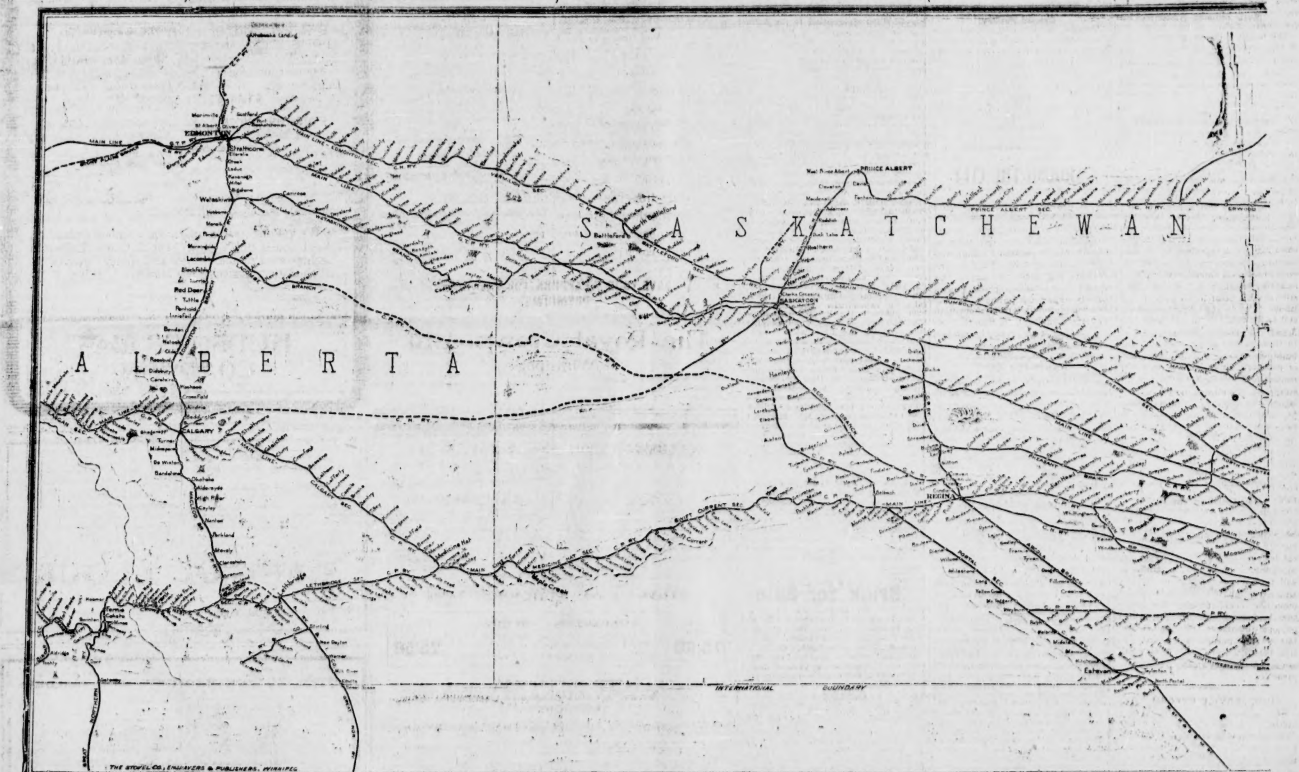
The total cost of this railway construction and betterment work will be in excess of forty million dollars. Of this great sum, about one million dollars will be expended by the Canadian Pacific and twenty million more by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The number of men required will be very large, but it is believed that there will be no difficulty in this regard, but has been the case for a number of years. The following figures show the progress of the work on the Grand Trunk Pacific and the National Transcontinental up to the close of the past year.

On Eastern Division—

1. The total number of miles on the line.

Continued on page six.



with the exception of that which is being carried forward in the far west.

The larger sums of money will be expended by the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific, both of which will be engaged in very important enterprises.

The Canadian Pacific.

In the undertakings of the former corporation are embraced from west to a dozen separate contracts. To the east of the city of Winnipeg work will be carried forward on the main line to Port William, where the double track will be done on one-half of the track on this new line has been laid, and the rock work is pretty well complete. The total distance to be built between Winnipeg and the lake amounts to 415 miles, and the work remaining to be done consists chiefly in making the large fills along the line.

To the north of Winnipeg, the Stonewall branch will be extended through a timbered country, which will eventually become an important dairy and agricultural district. Twenty-four miles of track will be laid this year, and be brought to Winnipeg from the line westward.

In southeastern Saskatchewan, the line from Weyburn to Stoughton will be completed, the distance remaining to

bridges with steel structures will be undertaken. The piers and abutments of these structures will be of concrete, and when possible concrete arches will be built. Similar bridge work will be done on the old Columbia and Western line in southern British Columbia, now a part of the Canadian Pacific system, all concrete bridges being replaced with steel and concrete. Work will be done on the great steel bridge at Lethbridge, which is one of the most important structures of its kind in the world.

Canadian Northern.

No announcement has as yet been made by the Canadian Northern regarding the work to be undertaken by that company this year. Even if no new contract should be entered into, a large force of men would still be required to do the ballasting, surfacing, etc., which remains to be done on the new lines which were constructed last season, as well as on the older lines of the company, which must be improved. The line from Brandon to Regina was completed in the fall of last season, and is now being operated by the construction department, and ballasting operations will be carried forward on this line throughout the summer. A number of water tanks will be laid, and some bridge work

for each work and very little time will be required for its completion. Large forces of men are now engaged in track-laying west of the Touchwood hills.

From Saskatoon to Edmonton.

Officials of the company state that there is no reason to doubt that the line will be completed between Saskatoon and Edmonton during the current year. The most important in the way of its completion is the construction of the Battle River bridge. Were it not for this bridge, there could be no doubt regarding the construction of the completed line, since one hundred and fifty days will lay

The larger of the above maps show the railway construction to be carried out by Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains by the Canadian Pacific railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and the Great Northern railway. The smaller map shows the line between Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan boundary.

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PERFECT TEA

Must be used for a perfectly satisfactory infusion

TEA

Is the acme of perfection, being all pure, without tea.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY

Blue Label No. 10, Red Label No. 10 and Gold Label No. 10.

AT ALL GROCERS

GREATEST EXHIBITION
WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

Franc-British Show Will Be Record Breaker in Many Ways—Will Cover a Hundred and Forty Three Acres Near London.

London, March 27.—Millions of dollars are being spent in preparation for the Franc-British exhibition, to be held in North London, next year. Announcement was made today that the fair will be opened May 1.

London, Paris, the British Colonies, and the French dependencies are among the exhibitors. Its object is twofold—to cement the existing friendship between Great Britain and France and to stand as a monument to the peace of Europe.

The location of the fair is at Shepherd's Bush, a suburb of North London, but so situated that it is easy of access by train, and from almost any point in the great metropolis.

It covers an area of 143 acres. The famous international exhibition of 1904 occupied only 127 acres in St. Louis, and the recent exhibition in Glasgow, Scotland, sixty-seven acres.

In all there will be twenty-five pavilions, which will be dedicated to science and industry of the two nations—Britain and France—for on its account will any other exhibition be allowed to exhibit. Then there are fifteen other fine buildings.

Six Acres in One Structure.
The buildings are spacious and artistic structures of stone, concrete and plaster. Wood is conspicuous by its absence, with the exception that all the edifices will be fireproof.

The great of the palace is the museum hall. It is the largest hall ever erected at any exhibition. It covers an area of six acres and consists of a main building running north and south, joined by a building of similar construction, the whole resembling in design the wings of a bird.

Each side building is 600 feet long by 120 feet wide, and the main building is 200 feet long by 300 feet wide. There will be a total floor space in this one building of 1,800,000 square feet. Here will be shown the latest appliances in machinery and industry. The various British and French national and commercial pavilions and manufactures will be represented.

The next largest edifice is the Indian court, where the products of the Indian empire will be displayed. This structure will be one of the largest in the whole grounds. In front of each palace are garden laid out by well-known British and French landscape artists.

One of the most advanced structures is the palace of woman's work. Another structure of importance is the exhibition of the fine arts. The hanging space for pictures in this edifice is two and a half times greater than that at the British Royal Academy.

Stadium Like Rome's.
A striking feature is the great stadium, built after the style of the Colosseum at Rome. Here will be held the quarter-mile steeplechase games, in which it is hoped all the civilized countries of the world will take part. As government will pass away before the Olympiad is held again in England, and as at least twenty nations are taking part in the contest, the occasion will be unique in the annals of British sport.

In all the stadium has a length of 1,000 feet and is 200 feet wide. The seating and standing accommodation for spectators will be 200,000. The seating for stands and stands will be 100,000. The standing accommodation will be 100,000.

In addition to a large number of games will be played, such as football, tennis, golf, and other sports. The stadium will be a large lake, in which will be held a water polo match. The stadium will be a large lake, in which will be held a water polo match. The stadium will be a large lake, in which will be held a water polo match.

Marathon Race Feature.
The most sensational item in connection with this exhibition is the marathon race, which will be held on the 100-mile track between the stadium and the exhibition, which will be held on the 100-mile track between the stadium and the exhibition.

The double the size of the stadium erected at Athens, where the Olympic games were first held, but only 600 to erect.

In the very center of the grounds with their various palaces on either side is a huge lake, from which can be seen the exhibition, and from which can be seen the exhibition.

On this side of the lake are the gardens, which will be held on the 100-mile track between the stadium and the exhibition. On this side of the lake are the gardens, which will be held on the 100-mile track between the stadium and the exhibition.

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wright, turning and ending pleasantly on the automobile men who sat on the platform. "I have known many persons working with them, and realize they are a superior class. The reason for this is simple. If any man who keeps a public house has a weak character, his reputation will find out and his occupation will kill him in two years."

The public house does a great deal of harm to the nation's health, and it is a pity that a man who is so much interested in his people's health, "but so does the chemist's shop."

Brewers Are Aroused.
Of course this bill has aroused the value of the industry of the brewing and distilling industry, and the powerful brewing and distilling industry throughout the United Kingdom.

The brewers have done a great deal of harm to the nation's health, and it is a pity that a man who is so much interested in his people's health, "but so does the chemist's shop."

TEACHER FASTS FORTY DAYS.
Chicago Girl Then Takes Long Walk.—Loss Only Twenty-one Pounds.

Chicago, March 27.—Miss Priscilla Prindle, a Chicago girl, has fasted for forty days, and today she left in perfect health, having lost only twenty-one pounds.

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1,200,000 MEN IDLE
IN THE UNITED STATES

Figures Show New York in the Lead With 200,000 Out of Work—The Estimate for Chicago is \$4,000.

New York, March 27.—In a canvass of the country to ascertain the number of unemployed men, it is estimated that more than one million men are unemployed in the United States.

The reports indicate that more than 600,000 unemployed in the United States, and nearly 400,000 in the states outside the cities.

Following are estimates of the unemployed in the cities:

Birmingham, 14,000
Little Rock, 12,000
San Francisco, 27,000
Denver, 10,000
Birmingham, 14,000
Little Rock, 12,000
San Francisco, 27,000
Denver, 10,000

Wilmington, 10,000
Cincinnati, 12,000
Indianapolis, 10,000
St. Louis, 10,000
Boston, 10,000
Chicago, 10,000
New York, 10,000
Philadelphia, 10,000

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the number out of work vary from 100,000 to 300,000. It is probable that half of the unemployed number, 500,000, is about correct.

The following estimate is given by responsible labor leaders:

Carpenters, 10,000
Tailors, 8,000
Lockers and scavengers, 8,000
Miscellaneous, 7,000
Laundrymen, 30,000
Housewives, 2,000
Painters, 1,000
Blacksmiths, 1,000
Plumbers, 1,000
Steamfitters, 1,000
Shoemakers, 1,000
Compositors, 1,000
Miscellaneous trades, 10,000
Unemployed labor, 145,000

Total, 200,000
Secondary Demand of the general building trades, 100,000
When combining upon the almost complete absence of definition among them, despite the fact that at least half of them are out of work at present.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
"WHAT SHALL WE EAT?"
Every day the same old question, "What shall we eat for breakfast, lunch, or dinner?" acutely with modern scientific methods, the author seeks to provide good living for the family in a simple and practical manner. The Chicago House-Hold has gone far toward solving the problem by dividing up in three departments in this all-important topic in its various departments. "Diet," which appears daily, gives the daily menu and the weekly menu, and the weekly menu is a list of selected foods which if followed in a systematic way will result in a healthy and happy family. The book is a most valuable collection of recipes, and is a most valuable collection of recipes, and is a most valuable collection of recipes.

SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK
Take notice that the assets of the estate of Bankrupt Stock, including all rights, claims and demands, are being sold by the receiver, J. H. Morris & Co., at the following prices:

Stock on hand, \$750.79
Furniture, 500.00
Paid Debts, 1,200.25
Total, \$2,451.04

The sale will be subject to a reserve bid. The sale will be subject to a reserve bid. The sale will be subject to a reserve bid. The sale will be subject to a reserve bid.

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Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

Price's Cream Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, and is the best for all baking purposes.

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